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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE-THE GERMAN EMPEROR-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MES-SAGE-LORD HARTINGTON-MR. GLAD-STONE-THE LATEST SCANDAL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. copyright: 1891; By The Tribune descention. London, Dec. 12 .- The new commercial treaties

Newcen the Powers who compose the Triple Alhance put the English critic into a dilemma. Ho approves, if he is a sensible critic, of the Triple He sees that these new treaties strengthen that Alliance, and he must, therefore, approve of them as well as the Alliance; but he is also a free-trading critic, and Free Trade is subject on which sense is not to be looked for in this country. The treaties are protectionist, and as a Free-Trader he must condemn what as politician he applauds. In these perplexing ciramstances, the wise elect to remain silent. The less wise are exhausting themselves by a futile effort to demonstrate that these agreements are both good and bad, and to adjust the proportions of goodness and badness.

The treaties in their present form are the near-

est approach Europe has seen to the American sstem. Germany, Austria and Italy do not open their frontiers to each other, as the American States do, and must, but they discriminate in each other's favor. They constitute a new zollverein for Central Europe. The Powers who are not like it-the same France which in her moments of patriotic enthusiasm refuses to send pictures to a Berlin exhibition, and talks of excluding German goods and the Germans themselves from her sacred soil. likes their policy the less because the lesser Powers are invited to share its advantages. If they accept—as some of them will, if not all—they inevitably become parties for some purposes to the Triple Alliance. Their economical interests will bind them in political partnership with Germany. What France and Russia have, therefore, to consider is the division of Europe into two politicoeconomical camps, themselves holding one against all the rest of Europe, England excepted. No wender the prospect is not pleasing to the patriotic

Debate on the relations of Church and State in France has taken a very violent turn this week. Nothing so stirs the passions of men as controversy about the religion which is meant to allay them. The Senate itself, which is, as it was supposed to be, a refuge of conservatism, shows elf as strongly anti-clerical as the more popular Chamber. It is well that it should, for no friend to France desires to see the fortunes of the conservative Republic-the only possible republicbound up with clericalism.

The demonstration of the French Bishops in behalf of their brother of Aix, whom they regard persecuted because he is not allowed to violate the law with impunity, have brought nothing but harm to their Church. The Conservative Senate supports the Government by 211 to 57, and passes resolution accusing the clergy of jeopardizing soial peace and of violating the rights of the They invite the Government to enforce the eristing law, and to propose new statutes, if seed be, in order to command respect for the Republic and submission to its will. M. de Injunet showed once more his determination to Nothing could be better than his emphatic sclaration that bishops were citizens like other sen, and like other men must obey the law.

ever very wise, proved restive under this warning, and vesterday raised a discussion which became one of the stormiest of recent times. President Floquet, whose business it is to divert the storm, was on this occasion responsible for raising it by his re mark that Pius the Ninth was a Freemason. was more than the politeness of the Clerical aristonis, Bishop Freppel and Count de Mun showered down upon the President cries of calumny and insult. The redoubtable M. de Cassagnac himself? the hero of seventeen duels, told the President that he There was a scene of uproar and tumult, which threatened to end in a free fight, but presently subsided. A duel was expected between M. Floquet and M. de Cassagnac, but M. de Cassagnac is said to have withdrawn the word lie. Nor is that always a fighting word in France.

Europe is still waiting for a contradiction of the latest version of the German Emperor's speech to the Berlin recruits, and waiting in vain. be more accurate to say that no contradiction was Nearly a fortnight has classed since the German press began, very cantiously at first, to declare that His Imperial Majesty had told these Berlin conscripts that they belonged to him, body and soul, and that, if he bade them, they shoot down their own fathers and mothers. Caution presently gave way, even with the German press, to conviction. It was seen that no proceedings were taken against the paper which first published this report. Immunity emboldened the rest, and now, says a Berlin dispatch, the whole German press, Imperial organs excepted, take wicked delight in giving to it as much publicity and emphasis as possible. They are even beguning to embellish the story. One paper declares that he pronounced these words in a loud voice, while the "suprema lex regis voluntas" blazed in

his eyes. The Emperor said in conclusion: " Before all things, do not forget the Lord's Prayer which you learned se children. It helps, as I know, in the hour of The Lord's Prayer in use by the ruler of Germany has apparently possages not to be found in the version known to common mortals, who never before understood that Christ commanded them to shoot down their fathers and mothers.

President Harrison's discussion of foreign affairs brings home to the Briton more forcibly than ever the wickedness of Mr. Blaine. The United States, he sorrowfully exclaims, never used to have any foreign affairs. But for the last three rears Mr. Blaine has been Secretary of State. It is his "fidgety activity" which has created them all. Of course it is. Mr. Blaine murdered the Chief of Police at New-Orleans, and then murdered his murderers, and then wrote all the Italian dispatches on the subject. He was at the bottom of revolution in Chili. He sent Mr. Egan there when that country was convulsed by civil war. This last is what the Tory organ seriously asserts. He persecutes the Jews in Russia, and then restrates against the persecution, and shubs him elf for meddling in matters which do not concern He is egging on Venezuela to quarrel with Great Britain. All these and other offences he commits, not, as you might suppose, from pure cussedness and because his name is Blaine; it is cause "he came in on the crest of the Irish and his policy is the expression of thraldom of the Republican party to the Irish bosses." Such is the degree of internacian England which one of the three ablest papers in England cusses American affairs; such the depth of its

knowledge of American politics.

English comment as to the demestic part of President Harrison's Message is all colored by irre-presible prejudice touching the tariff and free trade. The Free-Traders are astonished by his figures, so much astonished that one amiable critic suggested that they had probably been control of the suggested that they had probably been critic suggested that they had probassed to socked. English Free-Traders believed, as one to be socked. them says, that the direct, immediate result of have nevertheless shown their disregard of

economical laws by increasing. What resource have the doctrinaires, except to suggest that Presidential statistics are open to a good deal of triticism? The increase of free imports by \$100,-000,000 and the decrease of dutiable imports by the same amount are another blow to the doctrinaires. Why, they exclaim, this is just what the Protectionists desired and predicted. They wanted to keep out the foreigner where he competes with home industry, and let him in where he does not. But the triumphant Protectionist need not be too triumphant. The Free-Trader has had an answer ready. "A more accurate analysis will soon disclose that much of that increase in the volume of trade is emphatically bad Why wait for more accurate analysis! Why not say at once that all trade is bad which is not free trade? That is what he means. No trade in America can be good which does not enrich the British manufacturer at the expense o the American. Let that be understood once for The advantage of this method of economics

which do not support his theory. The passage in the President's message relating Chili has the advantage of appearing side by side with the dispatch from the Santiago cor respondent of "The Times," who renews his attack on the American Minister and accuses him of writing insulting notes in Santiago, apparently to the Chilian Government, and of sending inac curate telegrams to Washington. He follows this next day with the prediction that the President's essage will produce a painful impression in Chili, and the statement that the American colony in Valparaiso "are highly indignant at the action of the United States representative, which they de clare is based on interested personal motives, such as gambling on the exchange." He adds that, if the Whole truth were known, a message of apology from President Harrison would be necessary.

criticism is abvious. It renders the Free-Trade

critic independent of all the facts and figures

Meantime, his own apology for sending, and that of "The Times" for publishing, a stream of libels on America and Americans are still unaccountably delayed. If this gentleman wants to get up a war between Chili and the United States, the value of his friendship for the Chilians is open to doubt He, and even some of his more sober colleagues on the English press, seem to think Chili rather more than a match for her fellow Republic in North America. That is the opinion of the lay amateur The highest, or almost the highest, naval authority in this country, who knows the forces of both, has expressed his belief that the Baltimore and the Charleston would knock the whole Chilian navy into a cocked hat in half an hour.

The Duke of Devonshire seems to be slowly sinking, the bulletins growing daily less hopeful. His oss will be deeply regretted for his own sake, and will be a political event of the first order, because it will exile Lord Hartington from the House of Commons. Lord Hartington is the pivot of the Unionist alliance. His presence in the legislative ody where the centre of political power rests is essential, or, if not essential, profoundly expedient, in the interest of that alliance and of the "His removal," said one of his chief. opponents, "would be worth to us many by-elections." It is a cynical remark, but true, and much more is true; and the political consequences of the Duke of Devonshire's death are, in fact, in

It may be said on the authority of one of his fellow guests at Althorp that Mr. Gladstone is in This makes his explosion of excellent health. temper at Northampton the more surprising. He calls Mr. Goschen's proposal for the issue of one pound notes by the Bank of England a quack measure." The word is offensive and not descriptive. Mr. Goschen, whatever else he may be, is not a quack. His scheme, right or wrong, is carefully thought out, was put before the most competent financial body in London in an elaborate speech, and has been elaborately discussed by the ablest financiers in London. Mr. Gladstone is the first to suggest that there is an element of quackery in it. But whatever may be thought of his taste in flinging such a muddy adjective as that at his rival, it is interesting to know that he means to oppose the measure. The effect of his opposition will probably be to make the bill a Government bill and to compel the Government to pass it at any cost.

The most significant incident of Mr. Gladstone trip to Northampton was his homage to Mr. Labouchere. There are many of his friends who do not like to see him resume these railway speeches. There are many more who regret that he should think it a necessity to fraternize with such a politician as the senior Member for North-It was Mr. Labouchere who arranged this little festival. It was Mr. Labouchere who received Mr. Gladstone at Castle Station Bridge It was Mr. Labouchere who received him again on the arrival of the Corporation. It was, perhaps, Mr. Labouchere who composed the address of the Liberal and Radical Association. is in that document an unctuous tone characteristic of Mr. Labouchere when he is in his most cynical mood. It was Mr. Labouchere, finally, who; upon the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, conducted the orator over the railway bridge, down the platform, across the rails, and so into the saloon car by which he made his escape from his too enthusiastic admirers. This public association with a man who plays politics as he would play baccarat shows the steepness of the grade down which Mr. Gladstone is descending.

After society, the stage. It is known how much closer of late years the relations between them have grown. Their sympathies now take them with about equal frequency into the Divorce Court. Society, in the person of Earl and Countess Russell, monopolized the attention of the court and public all last week. This week it is the turn of the stage, represented by Miss Florence St. John and Mr. Marius, her husband. Miss St. John is an actress and singer of remarkable abilities, with a born gift for the stage, of which she has made much, and might have made much more. She has, since the death of Selina Dolaro, no rival in opera bouffe or in burlesque Mr. Marius is a Frenchman, who speaks with fluency something he supposes to be English; a clever actor, who sings with the best intentions and no voice. Each of them had divorced a former spouse in order to bring about the marriage which the wife now seeks to dissolve. first appearance before this interesting tribunal was not to be their last. It proves in fact to have een only a rehearsal. So for the last five days the squalid details of their domestic difficulties have been discussed in court and reported verbatim in the press, and the realm of Queen Victoria waits impatiently to know the result. G. W. S.

SOUGHT DEATH BY INHALING GAS. Boston, Dec. 12 .- A colored man is at the City attempted suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in a room at the United States Hotel, where he registered as John Williams, of Providence. Papers were found which seem to indicate that his name is Charles H. McDowell, either a minister of the Gospel or a theological student, as a written sermon was found in his pocket as well as letters of recommendation from several persons in North and south Carolina.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING THE BEALS CHILD. Kansas City, Dec. 12.-Mrs. Lizzie Dennie, alias mith, was to-day held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of kidnspping little "Junior" Beals. Ball was fixed at \$5,000.

MADAME MODJESKA DANGEROUSLY ILL. Philadelphia, Dec. 12 (Special).-Madame Medjeska was taken dangerously ill while on her way from Reading to day and had to be removed from the carbiere. The is now at the Continental Hotel under Dr. Da Costa's care.

FIVE RIOTERS SHOT DEAD.

TRAGIC OUTCOME OF A MINERS STRIKE IN COLORADO.

A SHERIFF'S POSSE, FIRED ON BY TWO HUNDRED HE ORDERS THAT MR. DEANE'S CERTIFICATE BE ARMED STRIKERS, RETURN THE VOLLEY WITH DEADLY EFFECT - THE

MILITIA CALLED OUT. Denver, Dec. 12.-The strike at the mines of the Colorado Coal and Iron Co., at Crested Butte, has already resulted in the death of five men, and there are indications of further bloodshed before the trouble is settled. About two weeks ago 500 Austrian and Italian miners employed at these works went out on a strike, because of the announcement of a proposed reduction of wages by the company. Since the men went out they have been extremely ugly. They have refused to allow the company to bring in new men; have stopped the pumps and fans at the works, allowing the latter to fill with gas, until there is danger of the mines blowing up; and have paraded the streets heavily armed, threatening death to any one who should attempt to assist the company

in any manner. Sheriff Shares, of Gunnison, arrived at Crested Butte, cesterday, with a posse of twenty-five men, for the purpose of taking possession of and guarding the mines. No sooner had the Sheriff and his men alighted from the train than they were attacked by about 200 armed Sicilians and Austrians, who began firing with their Winchester rifles. The Sheriff held his men for a moment, and then ordered them to return the fire. obeyed, with deadly effect, killing "Mike" Minnelon, "Mike" Guercio, Mike" Ware and John Poche, all Italians. George Simonici, and "Matt" Grahak, Austrians, fatally wounded. After the firing the miners retreated. The Sheriff's posse thereupon marched up the hill, took possession of the mines, and threw up redoubts.

The miners are swearing revenge upon every friend of the coal company, and the town of Crested Butte is upon the verge of a riot. The Governor has called out the State militia, and troops are now at the armory here, ready to start for the scene by special train at a moment's

MURDERED IN THEIR WINTER HOME.

FOUR NORTHERN PEOPLE FOUND NEAR NEW-SMYRNA. FLA., WITH THEIR THROATS CUT.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 12 (Special).-Miss A. H. Bruce, Frank Packwood and Mrs. L. D. Hatch and her son were found murdered late this afternoon in a house occupied by the Packwood family on the east coast, six miles south of New-Smyrna, in Volusia County. Their throats were cut from ear to ear, and they all had apparently been dead for eighteen or twenty-four hours. ple had gone there to spend the winter, having arrived in Florida only a week ago. Some of them were from New-York State. There is no clew to the murderer, but tramps are suspected of the crime. A posse have just left New-Smyrna for the scene of the tragedy.

HIS FATHER-IN-LAW HAD HIM ARRESTED.

A YOUNG NEWSPAPER MAN CHARGED WITH HAV-ING TWO WIVES.

W. H. Olcott, a New-York newspaper man, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, where he has been living, charged with bigamy by his wife, Laura B. Thorn Olcott, the daugh-ter of Walter Thorn, the lawyer of No. 26 Court-st. Brooklyn, who lives at No. 102, Fifty-sixth-st. in that city. Walter Thorn, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Olcott, appeared at the First Precinct Police Station and made a complaint to Police Captain Campbell. He de tailed Patrolman Brown in citizen's clothes to go with Mr. Thorn and arrest his son-in-law. Olcott at the hotel, and when he saw them he started arrested and locked up.

The charge against him is bigamy, and it is said that Olcott and she was married by the Rev. C. S. Wright, of the Reformed Church of Jersev City, in that place on June 4, 1888. The winesses were M. A. Hamill, of No. 58 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, and John C. Milang. This Mrs. Olcott has recently been living at No. 352 daughter two years old. Olcott says she is a distant elative of Colonel John N. Partridge, of the 23d Reg-

Olcott met Miss Thorn in April last. According to her story he represented to her that he had once be-fore been married, but that his wife was accidentally Olcott is a small, slim youth of twenty-one years. Miss Thorn is about twenty years old, and is also small. The couple were married at the home of the bride's parents, on November 23, by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Fiske, of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. They took a flat at No. 19 St. John's Place, and according to Mrs. Olcott, her supposed husband purchased a large amount of furniture on the instal-

had better go to the Hotel St. George, and sold the furniture. A few days ago Mr. Thorn learned the story of the alleged former wife, and the arrest is the

Last evening Olcott was seen in his cell at the police station. He said the whole thing was a mistake: his father-in-law had opposed his marriage, and that a rival was poisoning his mind against him. He said that he married four years ago, but got a divorce from his wife two years ago in the City Court of Jersey City on the statutory grounds. He was unable to name the judges who signed the decree. He said that Remsen Dikeman, who died a few weeks ago, was his attorney in the proceedings and that Hubbard & Rushmore had all his papers. Olcott was unable to He had eloped with his first wife. He says his second wife knew he had been married before, but did not know that he ever had a divorce. Her father, who had opposed the match, knew of the divorce, and after nvestigating wrote him a letter two weeks before the wedding saying he was perfectly satisfied. He had unfortunately destroyed that letter. He and his wife breakfasted together yesterday at the St. George and fterward she went to her father's office. Later in the day he met her and she told him to flee, as her father was after him. He told her he was ready to meet a cusers, and sent a telegram to her father to meet him at the hotel and he would prove the charges false.

last evening, and after packing up her goods, took her home. He had nothing to add to the story told to the police. Mrs. Partridge Olcoli

RULINGS BY CHAIRMAN FINLEY.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Chairman Finley has authorized interested members of the Western Passenger Association to make a half-fare rate for ministers of the gosp and Duluth to California terminals and related prints, subject to the regulations of the Transcontinental Asso-This step is taken in order to meet the competition of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads. Authority has also been given the Western roads to meet the action of the Cheago and Alton in extending the limits of Christmas and New-Year exeursion tickets from Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Des Moines on the basis of a fare and one-taird for the round trip.

John G. Vermilyea died at his house, No. 38 Clinton-Newark, yesterday at the age of fifty-one. He produce commission business in which h amassed stence. When the war broke out he enlisted in any B, 26th New-Jersey Volunteers, and served

JUDGE BARNARD DEFEATS A CONSPIRACY.

SENT TO ALBANY-EMPHATIC LANGUAGE

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNF.) Poughkeepsie, Dec. 12 .- David B. Hill and the other mbers of the gang of seat-stealers received this rning a knock-down blow squarely between the eyes. The blow was delivered by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, and it came when he ordered certificates of election to be made out in the same of Gilbert A. Deane, the Republican candidate for the State Senate in the XVth Senate District, and to Isaac W. Sherrill. the Democratic majority on of County Canvassers. The D it is thought, will put a stop to the efforts which the gang of conspirators have been making to get possession of a seat for a Democrat to which a Republican was

The decision grew out of an order which was obtained by the representative of Edward B. Oshome, who was heelers was trying to seet, compelling the Board of County Canvassers to show cause at a special term of the Supreme Court, to be held before Judge Barnard this morning, why the alleged marked ballets should pretty trick on which the attorneys for the Demo candidates expected to gain a good for their men. It made the Democratic ard of Canvassers the defendants in the action, and the Democratic candidates the plaintiffs in the action. The case was brought by Horace Hufcut for Osborne, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, and for Treasurer. These two men were the relators. torney the Board of Canvassers performed the 11legal and criminal acts, appeared this morning for members of the Board. He opened the proceedings by reading the following returns:

First-That the ballots specified in said writ mandamus were returned to this Board (the Board of County Canvassers), as ballots marked for identification, and this Board adjudged and determined that said ballots were so marked and were void and of no termination of the result of said election.

and by virtue of an order of writ of mandamus ballots for Gilbert A. Deane for Senator, the candidate whose name appeared upon said ballots, in a separate schedule as required by Section 31 of the Ballot Re-

reference to the question of said ballots except as may be ordered by this court.

This ended Wood's part in the case, and he s apparently expecting that Judge Barnard would hold that the Board had done its duty as the law directs. Robert F. Wilkinson, who with Joseph H. Choate, J. Rider Cady and Milion R. Fowler, appeared for the cans who were interested in the case before the judge, here attempted to make reply to Wood's state ment. Judge Barnard did not seem to think that it was necessary for the Republican side of the argument to be made at that time, and he told Mr. Wilkinson to wait until the other side had made all the argu ments that the lawyer representing it intended to make. Hufcut then asked on behalf of the Democrate that "inasmuch as there was no return here that traverses or denies the facts set forth in the moving papers judgment be handed down, declaring the marked ballots to be null and void." To this Judge Barnard

replied as follows:
"I have carefully read the papers in this applica tion for a peremptory writ of mendamus and I am free to say that I did not do so when I signed the papers in and I find nothing in these papers to entitle relators to any relief. Take this Red Hook case. Here were thirty-one ballots with only an ink upon them, with nothing whatever to say that there was any design in placing it thereon, that there was anything connected with the ballots signifying any intent upon the part of the voter. You cannot deprive those thirty-one men of their votes because there

have designed a scheme under which we will agree to pay you if a ballot with this particular name upon have proof that this proposition was made to one or more parties, but you failed to present it. You may surmise that in the other cases it succeeded, but you cannot take away these eighteen votes on such mise without a particle of proof."

Here Mr. Hufcut broke in and argued that the existence of a number of ballots which had been pre-The law, he added, intended to provide marked in the same way and in the same hand-writing. The names of the men who voted them were

"Yes," replied Judge Barnard, "you connect the votes; but you do not connect the voter. There is an absence of proof to establish this writ. Unless the papers show sufficient facts, if they are true, to entitle you to relief the proceedings must be quashed at any stage of the proceedings. Even if you should go up on appeal that fact would be fatal to you at any point. To claim that ink marks on those ballots should destroy the ballots is absurd."

Mr. Hufeut again interrupted the Judge, saying I am talking, Judge, of the eighteen ballots voted in

Judge Barnard would not be thrown off by the inter ruption and he continued to talk about the quad-marked ballots that had been voted in Red Hook and which were thrown out by the Board of County Canvassers. in reply to Hufent he said: "Yes, but those thirty-one ballots dispose of Mr. Osborne's case and it is not necessary to consider those eighteen votes for him. As to Mr. Sherrill, they may be necessary."

The Democratic attorney was becoming much ris turbed at the manner in which Judge Barnard had talked regarding the case, and he again sought to

"There is not n man in this room," he shouted angrily, "who does not know that these ballots were marked for identification. Here was a scheme put up, and we showed both ends of it. The chain of cir-

cumstantial evidence is complete."

Judge Barnard didn't allow himself to become at all disturbed by the wild efforts of the lawyer to make out as good a case as possible for his party, and he went on as follows: "Admit that the scheme was Unless you brought it home to each one of You are wasting arguments. The fact that these ballots were prepared with evil intent may be admitted, but it does not reach the voter in any case. Your claim is that if any man puts a paster upon his ballot upon him must rest the respo for every mark that may be upon the ballot. If some one else has used the same paster with evil intent his

Hufent again interrupted to say that in that case no conviction could be had under the law for voting marked ballots. This was Judge Barnard's reply to

"I am not responsible for the enforcement of the eighteen men that voted those ballots. You rest your eighteen men that voted more that every man is re-whole case upon the assumption that every man is re-sponsible for whatever happens to be upon his ballot. The innocent voter cannot be deprived of his vote by such assumption. No doubt there is evidence here of an illegal combination, but you cannot destroy all of may have voted one of those ballots innocently or with fraudulent intent. These votes must be presume as having been bonestly and properly cast, unless there is proof as to each individual to the contrary. I will quash these papers. A certificate must be given to Mr.

There was loud applause at the conclusion of Judge Barnard's remarks. Mr. Storrill, the newly elected

JUSTICE DONE IN DUTCHESS, | be signed by the Démocratic County Clerk and sent to

Albany on Monday.

This is the second time that Judge Barnard has

allow his own partisanship to interfere with the cause of justice. At the outset some feared that on account of Ms intense partisan feeling he might be found taking advantage of a technical point to decide with his party. He has shown that he could be neither bullied no cajoled into doing anything as a Judge that would reflect discredit upon his record. In acting as he has ingly, for Hill's attack upon the judiciary of the State before whom these election cases might be brought to decide them, not according to the spirit or the of the law, but as Hill and the gang of seat-stealers associated with him wanted them decided. Twice also factured returns by which Edward B. Osborne was to of the vote cast in Dutchess County. This is the same paper the refusal to sign which lost Theodore A independent Democrats, as well as of Republicans, is that the least that Hill now can do is to compel the Hoffman's place and allow him to finish the term of of this county. But David B. Hill is not apt to right a wrong that he has brought about.

It is not likely that any further attempt will be made by the Democrats to prevent the issuance of the certificate of election as the Senator elected from this district in the name of Gilbert A. Deane. Judge Deane's election be made out immediately and sent to Albany. This, under the law, is now the only cer sider and it is the only legal certificate that has yet pator. The law holds that a certificate of election made out under the order of the court shall be final to do, if they want to get this district away Republicans, is for Osborne, the defeated Democratic candidate, to go to law and show that the thirty-one ach man who voted them with the idea of allowing some one to know how they voted. This will be im possible and good lawyers say that the Democrats now are compelled to give up the contest because o

cratic), issued to-night an extra, in which he comments as follows on Judge Barnard's decision in the Deane-Sherrill mandamus cases: "What can this mean! No one understands it. Neither Republican nor Democrat ounsel comprehend this singular somersault. Republican counsel, Messrs. Choate, Cady, Wilkinson motion that Mr. Sherrill and the representative of Mr. Deane should be allowed to intervene in the proceedings and contest the questions raised by the relators' papers. They had no chance to open their They sat aghast while, on no one's motion but his own, Judge Barnard undid in a twinkling all ourse, the Republicans are delighted with the result under such unintelligible action, but appeals will at once be perfected to test the validity of Judge Barnard's action and the efficacy of the Ballot Reform law.

CITY REPUBLICANS ARE HAPPY. THEY HALL JUDGE BARNARD'S DECISION AS

TRIUMPH FOR RIGHT AND JUSTICE. The satisfaction felt by all good citizens over Judge Barnard's decision was naturally shared by Republicans here, and the leaders did not hesitate to express their

feelings on this point. Ex-Senator Platt thought it ras a signal triumph of right and justice, and an act that would confirm the confidence always felt in the judiciary. He did not care to discuss the subject in detail, merely saying that the decision spoke for fisely Chairman Brookfield, of the State Committee, w

"It is a triumph of right," said be, and a splendid illustration of the high impartial char acter of our judiclary. On this point we, as Americans, have always justly felt proud; it is agreeable to know that we can still continue to feel thus of our courts." Mr. Brookfield intends to call a meeting of it advisable to do so until after the Court of Appeals happens to be ink marks upon the ballots.

"As to the eighteen ballots in East Fishkill, there State organization can take appropriate action on the ause for hesitancy. Here it may be claimed entire course pursued by Hill and his henchmen to steal

All the local leaders who were seen expressed semi-ments similar to those uttered by Mr. Platt and Mr. Brookfield. One of them added: "The whole matter illustrates the old adags about vaulting ambition over-leaping itself. Hill played the game of a desperate man who saw political oblivion confronting him. It was fits last card; he lost, and his disappearance from the Presidential field is now only a question of time."

WHAT THE STATE CANVASSERS MUST DO. BEARING OF JUDGE BARNARD'S DECISION UPON THE DUTCHESS CASE IN THE COURT

Albany, Dec. 12 (Special) .- Matthew Hale, the chief counsel of the Republican party here in the management of the contested election cases; received dis patches this afternoon from Poughkeepsie, telling him of the fact that Judge Barnard had rendered a decision in the Osborne case which substantially awards the certificate of election to Gilbert A. Deane, the Republican candidate for Senator in that district. Mr Hale, commenting upon these dispatches, said: "The State Board of Canvassers on Monday morning, there fore, will have in their possession election returns Dutchess County showing beyond question that Mr. Deane was elected Senator. must, therefore, issue a certificate of election to Mr. Deane. The decisions of the Court of Appeals on the disputed election cases will have no effect now upon this case. The case before the Court of Appeals in relation to this district merely concerned the Mylo certificate as to the result of the election in Dutchess County, and this certificate Judge Barnard now denolishes by sending here a correct one."

The Court of Appeals, therefore, will be called upon ctually to consider three Senate District cases sider the question of Mr. Sherwood's eligibility; whether or not that Board can cast out Republican votes given and whether or not they can reject upon mere allega tions of bribery Republican votes given for Mr. Derby. Substantially, the Democrats have ceased to oppose the granting of a certificate to John H. Derby, who had 670 plurality in the XVIth District. As for Mr. Peck, their sole hope of depriving him of his plurality of 370 votes in the XXVth District is that the State Board of Canvassers will assume the right to go behind the returns and grant Mr. Peck's Democratic opponent the certificate of election because the County Terk of Onondaga County sent the wrong ballots to Clerk of Onondaga County sent the wrong bullots to various election districts. It seems to people here that this would be a dangerous assumption of power by the State Board of Canvassers. It would be an equally dangerous assumption of power for them to usurp the constitutional right of the Legislature to decide upon the eligibility of its own members, by granting a certificate to Mr. Sherwood's opponent. The Court of Appeals, it is said, will probably give its decisions in the disputed Senate District cases on December 24.

HILL'S HAND IN THE DUTCHESS CONTEST. AN IMPORTANT DISPATOR FROM HIM MADE PUBLIC.

gfikeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 12 (Special).-J. Hinckley, Editor of "The News-Press"; William H. Wood, attorney for the Democratic Board of Canvassers, and T. Wright Vail, Democratic leader of the Board, were in Albany last Sunday night and had a private conference with Governor Hill. On the folowing day Mr. Wood was again in this city, where he

Judge Mayham has granted a temporary stay, which is on the Way to you by messenger. DAVID B. HILL.

This was the stay of Judge Barnard's order that the marked ballots should be counted. This dispatch, signed by Governor Hill, was first made public to-When Wood received it, on Monday, he took howed it. When he went away he forgot the dis showed it. When he went the patch, leaving it on Mr. Wilkinson's table. It is an important document, directly connecting Governor Hill with the management of the notorious eighteen of the Democratib Board of Carvesser; et this county. MR. SAGE'S ASSAILANT.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PEOPLE IN BOSTON THINK THAT IT WAS NORCROSS.

POSITIVE RECOGNITION OF HIS PHOTOGRAPH-HIS EXPERIMENTS WITH IRON FILINGS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Boston, Dec. 12 .- There seems to be but little doubt that Henry L. Norcross was the man who threw or dropped the bomb in Russell Sage's last week, James G. Pennycuick, president of the Alpha Manufacturing Company, has an office in the building where Henry L. Norcross's office was. Two weeks ago to-morrow. Mr. Pennycuick went into his office to write. About noon he had occasion to go down the corridor, and when he returned he noticed that the door of Mr. Norcross's office was open. Going to the door, he said?

"Why, Henry, what are you doing here to-He answered: "I have been writing some letters. Have you got any iron filings in your

Mr. Pennycuick answered that he had none, and expressed surprise that Mr. Norcross should want anything of the kind. At the same time, he suggested that he could probably find some in the room of Mr. White, who is the inventor, and has an office next door. When Mr. Pennycuick went into the room, Mr. Norcross was sitting at a desk, which was open. At the entrance of his visitor he shut the desk with a snape When he was asked what he wanted the filings for, he said that he wanted them for some experiments.

The father and mother of Norcross are now fully sane act in the office of Russell Sage resulted in his own death. As soon as they have sufficiently recovered from the shock, they will go to New-York and bring back with them for suitable burial what is left of the body of their son. They will not go to-day, but may go to-morrow, or possibly the day after.

Later in the day came the additional evidence, which brought conviction of her son's identity to the mother's mind as well as to that of her hus band. What this evidence is can only be surmised at the present time. It is more than probable, that it was found by the father in his visit to his son's office this morning, and his search through the papers. "I am satisfied, he said, as he left the office.

The photograph of the head was shown to six persons in the building this morning, four of whom were confident that he was the man. others were equally sure that it was not the man Wilton L. Farnham, of the firm of Farnham & Co.; manufacturers, when shown a photograph, without the slightest hesitation pronounced it to be that of Henry L. Norcross, the missing note broker of this city.

"Poor fellow," said Mr. Farnham, while apparently studying the facial outlines in the photograph, "I knew him quite intimately. I have known him about ten years in all; having been in the Somerville High School in his time.

When did you see him last?" "I should say about two weeks before the attempt on Mr. Sage's life."

Continuing, Mr. Farnham said: "The time I speak of, Norcross called in my office and had a chat with me on general topics. He had started a full beard; had possibly two weeks growth then; a circumstance which all of us here in the office took advantage of to plague him about. He took the joking in a proper light, and laughed quite as much as any of us. I have not seen nor heard of him since until this morning.

"Did you hear him speak of Russell Sage?" "I did not," replied Mr. Farnham, adding: "But I have heard him repeatedly talk about elevated railroad schemes; indeed, I might say that he has shown me at least a half-dozen different plans and patent papers. He used to say that some day he would be a rich man, through his elevated railroad scheme. All he wanted was to get some big capitalist interested and wealth was bound to follow. I never heard him speak of any one in particular. In fact, I don't know that I ever heard him mention a name at all. His talk was always in a general way. I sup-

finally it became a kind of mania with him. "The girls who work here in the facto recognize him readily from his picture, published in this morning's 'Globe.' I might add that I myself also recognized him from the same picture. Indeed, no one knowing Henry L. cross can well deny that it is he. The principal thing I recognize in this photograph (looking at it again) is his lips. No one can be mistaken

"Was he a crank?" asked the reporter. "No," replied Mr. Farnham thoughtfully; "I would hardly call him a crank. When he called here, he seemed to talk sanely enough. I can't say that I noticed anything unusual about the last time he was in this office.

George Sanborn, the president of the company was next shown the photograph. He took it, and after sthdying it closely at the window for nearly "The lips were very like those of Norcross, but

apart from them I would not say that this sholding the photograph up to the light again) is a likeness of him." Henry L. Norcross did considerable business for

the West End Street Railway at different times. Mr. Goodspeed, the treasurer of the company, knew him well and had this to say concerning him this

"I became acquainted with Norcross the first year I was here in 1887. We had always made all our loans in the city, and made large ones. He offered us some small ones on country savings banks which we accepted. During the last year I have seen but littl of him excepting when I saw him on the street. I saw him last about a month ago. He then had a beard. I never noticed anything about his actions or methods other than naturally attached to any other sane man. He struck me as an honest fel-low, but a sort of a small note broker who was just barely making enough for a living, not overprosperous. It was his custom to go up among small country savings banks who had small amounts to loan, get their rates and then come to Boston and see what he could do with them. As to his ever having a scheme for an elevated railroad, I never heard of it, nor did he ever talk elevated railroad matters to me."_

George G. Sheldon, who for a couple of years was associated in business with H. L. Norcross, was shown a picture of the head. At first, although he saw points of resemblance, he was inpicture of Norcross. After looking at the picture more carefully, he found points of resemblance. The lips, the nose and general shape of the face were like those of Norcross, but the cheeks looked fuller and the eyes did not been quite so close together. Said Mr. Sheldo

"There was one peculiarity about his beard, which this picture resembles strongly. I should say he had been growing a full beard a little over a month. His beard grew thick on his chin, but was more of a fringe along his jaws. The hair did not grow high on his cheek, but was thin above

Mr. Sheldon finally was well satisfied that it nust be the man. He went into partnership with Norcross, in 1887, in the note brokerage business. The partnership was dissolved about two sears ago, and since that time Mr. Sheldon has been looking after certain electrical and other inventions of Mr. Norcross, and has been more or less closely associated with him. Last week, on Monday or Tuesday, Mr Norcross said to Mr.